



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from her Head, and stream'd out to some distance from it: Nor did she bleed only there, but upon her shoulders, and at the Waist, in such quantities, that the linnen next her might be wrung, it was so wet; and every day required clean linnen. She for three days bled also at the Toes, at the bend of her Arms, at the Joynts of her fingers of each hand, and at the fingers ends; and in such measure, that in a quarter of an hour the mother hath catch't from the droppings of the fingers, almost so much as the hollow of her hand would hold. All the time of this bleeding the child never cry'd vehemently, but only groan'd; though about three weeks before, it had such a violent fit of crying as the Mother said she never heard. After the Child was dead, there appear'd in those places where the blood came, little holes like the prickings of a Needle.

This Accompt I had from the Mother of the Child who is a very sober Woman; and she told it me with tears. Every circumstance is so far from fiction, that the Women, who were many, that were with the Child in its illness and at its death, do attest it. I saw the Child's Coat stained, at the waist of it, with the blood that came from that part; and also another thing bloody from the head of it. The mother told me, the blood was not thin like water, but of that thickness as blood usually is; and that she and others believed, there was little or no blood left in the body of the Child. If the the time of the Child's death will add any thing to this relation, it was about last Candlemas.

Some Queries and Answers, relating to an Account given in Numb. 54. by Dr. Edw. Brown, of a strange Lake in Carniola, call'd the Zirchnitz-Sea: The Queries were made by a Curious person in France; the Answers given by the Author of the said Accompt.

1. Q. **W**Hether the Mountains that compass this Lake, except on the South-side, be very high, and whether the Snow keep long upon them? A. This Lake is encompassed with high hills at some little distance, but when I was upon the Lake, I saw no Snow upon them; but upon Mountains in the Country, as I travell'd to and from this Lake, I observ'd Snow in June. Upon Hills on the side of great Lakes the Snow lyes not so long as upon hills more distant.

2. Q. *Whether the Holes and Openings, by which these Waters run out, are in stones, or in the loose Earth?* A. Generally they are stony, not in soft or loose Earth; yet in one or two places the Earth hath been known to sink and fall in, particularly near a Village call'd *Sea-dorf*.

3. *Q. Whether these Holes be the same every year, and whether no New ones are made?* A. The great Holes are the same every year; but possibly part of the water may sometimes find or make new passages through the crevices and cribrous parts of the Field.

4. *Q. Whether they have not searched into these Holes, and do not see the water at the bottom of these holes, or in wells, at the time when this Lake is discharged of the greatest part of its water?*

A. They have searched into these holes, and when the water goeth first away, they see it in them for a while, but afterwards it descends lower out of their sight.

5. *Q. Whether, when the water is descended in June into those Holes, there remains none of it in this Lake in places above those holes?* A. There remains at that time no water, at least not any that is considerable for any time in places more elevated than those holes, most of it draining away towards the holes in the Valleys; the rest is either imbibed by the Earth, or, if any remain in the hilly or rocky part, it is evaporated.

6. *Q. Whether there be not thereabout some River, or Snow, or Ice, that may furnish this Lake with the water that returns into it in September?* A. The Snow falls not till after the Lake is return'd. There are divers considerable Rivers in the Countries about this Lake; but these furnish not this Lake, but run a contrary way. And I could not learn, whether these Rivers did increase or decrease upon the descent or return of the water of this Lake.

7. *Q. How those that take the Fish at the return of the water, can remain at the place of the holes, when the water comes to rise high and with force?* A. I affirm, not that they take the Fish when the water ascends, but when it descends. For, besides that the water spreads speedily, the Prince of Eckenberg, who is Lord of this Lake and the parts about it, will not permit them at that time to make any such attempt, expecting to have the Lake replenish again with the Fish without diminishing them.

8. *Q. Of what bigness are those Holes, and whether the openings of them are perpendicular, or side ways?* A. The Holes are of different largeness and figure; some perpendicular at the beginning, and then oblique; others oblique at first; scarce two exactly alike. Such holes I have seen in other parts of *Carniola*, and in other Countries also. We have a Hole call'd *Elden-hole*, not made by art, but naturally in the mountain, in the Peak-country of *Darbyshire*, above 80 fathoms deep.

9. *Q. How much the water ascends in September, and in what*

space of time? A. The water ascends so plentifully, that it fills the Lake in a short time, especially the Valleys; and the hole in as short a space, as a Field of about two leagues long and one broad can well be filled; but I cannot determin it to a day: For, some years the water ariseth so plentifully, that it fills all about *Niderdorf*, and almost to *Zirchnitz*.

10. Q. *Whether the water returning is turbid or clear?* A. The water that spouts seems somewhat clear in the Air, but being spread about, looks as formerly in the Lake.

11. Q. *Whether the water being all return'd in September remains until the month of June following at one and the same hight?* A. The water is not alwayes at the same highth, but somewhat differing according unto rains, snows, or drought; and they are sensible of its highth by the tops of the hills in it and and its spreading towards *Zirchnitz*; but it alters not very much till it begins to go away.

12. Q. *Whether no River enters this Lake; and whether it have no other way of discharge but by these subterraneous Openings?* A. No River enters it, but only inconsiderable Rivolets on the South and East-side; nor hath it any other discharge known, but by the holes.

13. Q. *Whether the Scituation of this Lake in Respect of the neighbouring Country be not very high?* A. The Country is high about the Lake, but the Lake is not high in respect of the Country near it, but low. Travelling from this Lake towards *Idria*, a place noted for Quicksilver-mines, I found the country mountainous; there are Mountains between it and *Istria*, and between it and the Sea; there are Mountains in *Dalmatia*, and also towards *Croatia*, and upon divers Mountains in other Countries there are waters replenisht with fish, as upon mount *Cenis*.

14. Q. *Whether there be not some neighbouring Hills, the last Ice of which melting in June, may open a passage to the water of this Lake, and which beginning again to freeze in September, may stop again the passage, and force the water to return into this Lake?* A. I did not hear of any Mountain near it, the Ice of which melting might open a passage to the water of this Lake; but probably this Lake may hold dependance of, and communication with some subterraneous great Lake or Magazin of water belonging to these Hilly regions, which when full, and running over may vent itself with force and plenty into this field, and when scant of water, absorbe and drink-in the same again; the water of the Lake returning but from whence it came, having no River running out of it, whereby to be discharged.

15. Q. *Whether this Lake frezeth, and whether it hath many fountains on its banks or comming from near hills?* A. It freezeth in the Winter like other Lakes : So the Fishes of this Lake have a cloſer habitation than thoſe in others ; for they are under the Ice a part of the Winter, and under the Earth a part of the Summer.

16. Q. *What changes the Fiſhermen find on that ſtone they call the Fiſher-ſtone, thereby to conjecture the time when the water is to run away?* A. That which they call the *Fiſher-ſtone*, is a large ſtone upon one of the Hills or elevated parts of the Field, which whenſoever it appears above water, the Fiſhermen, being upon the Lake, take notice of it, and know thereby, that in a few dayes the water will retire under ground. For, after the filling of the Lake in *September*, the water never decreaſeth ſo low again, as to let the *Fiſher-ſtone* appear till it begins to retire under ground.

A Narrative of ſome Obſervations made upon ſeveral Voyages, undertaken to find a way for ſailing about the North to the Eaſt-Indies, and for returning the ſame way from hence hither : Together with Inſtructions given by the Dutch Eaſt-India Company for the Diſcovery of the famous Land of Jeſſo near Japan. To which is added a Relation of ſailing through the Northern America to the Eaſt-Indies. Engliſhed by the Publiſher out of Dutch, which had been compos'd by Dirick Rembrantz van Nierop, and printed at Amſterdam. 1674. in 4°.

Amongſt the ſeveral wayes, by eminent Navigators thought upon, for ſailing to the *Eaſt-Indies*, that ſeems not the leaſt conſiderable, which hath been propoſed and attempted to be perform'd by the North-Eaſt. *William Barentz*, an experienced Pilot and ſtout Seaman of the Neatherlands, in his Voyages of the Year 1594. and 1596, failed Northward as far as to 77 20'. with an intention to have turn'd to the *North-Eaſt*, until he ſhould by eſtimate find, he had in that courſe advanced far enough to change his courſe into that of *South-Eaſt* or South, and ſo to diſcover *Chinay*, *Catay*, or *Japan* : But he was diverted from this purpoſe by his company, though he perſiſted until death in that opinion of his, *viz.* that that way of ſailing far to the North of *Nova Zembla*, where there was a ſpacious Sea, free from Ice, and leſs cold than at a more Southerly Latitude, was the moſt probable way of diſcovering the *Eaſt-Indies* on that ſide of the World.

Upon this Suppoſition divers Voyages have been attempted with the like intention : And though hitherto the Attempt hath been made that way, only from the ſide of *Europe* ; yet that famous Sea-

man,